THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE'S WORK IN REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

veral Amendments Put on Their Final Passage and Most of Them Adopted by a Party Vote. The New Apportionment and the Indictory Article the Most Important and Far-reaching of Any New Pending-With Both of Them Adopted the Repuburans Might Get Control of the Courts as Well as the Legislature - Belon McCurdy's Criticism of the Judiciary Article.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.-The Republican machine in the Constitutional Convention boomed engineer, Joseph H. Choate, was at the throttle and remained at his post. He didn't make one single speech. Elihu Root, the stoker, was in the cab and he kept the pot a-boiling. All of the proposed amendments to be submitted to cople were up for third and final readings. and the Republican machine ground some of them out speedily and according to programme. All of those passed by the Convention to-day will be found in another column. The Democrate appear to be more cohesive, and while there is ment of the minority forces throughout the Convention, still there is no open bickering, and the Republicans swing along and ride roughshed over the minority just as if they were running a ward caucus. The Democrats have latterly had the counsel of master spirits as to the sourse they should pursue, but it is demonstrated in many ways that these substantial and wholesome suggestions would have been very much more profitable earlier in the Con-The two great amendments to be forced be-

fore the people by this Republican Convention are the new apportionment and the judiciary ar-Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn attempted this morning to resurrect the dead portions of his cities article, but President Choate promptly twisted the last screw, and in sustaining George H. Bush's point of order that Mr. Johnson's propositions were dead long ago, completed the humiliation of Harrison's District Attorney of Kings. Additional amendments were tacked on to that dastardly apportionment and the Revision Committee will now read fast the amend. ment. It promises to be even worse than before. The revised amendment will undoubtedly come ap for third and final reading to-morrow.

Very few outside of this Convention can appreciate the intense interest in the judiciary article. This is practically a convention of law yers. The only amendment of the Convention of 1867 accepted by the people was the judiciary article. Lawyers and Judges and litigants all over the Sate are watching this Convention, eager to ascertain just what sort of judiciary article is to be submitted to the voters.

The Judiciary Committee of the Convention s as follows: Elihu Root of New York, Chairman; Louis Marshall of Syracuse, Henry J. Cookinham of Utica, Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo, and J. Rider Cady of Hudson (Republi-cans); Judge Charles H. Truax, John M. Bowers and Delancey Nicoll of New York, Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy, and ex-Judge Edwin Countce submitted a unanimous report, which proposes to obliterate the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court of New York, the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the election of twelve additional

Supreme Court Judges. Delos McCurdy is regarded by Democrats and Republicans in this Convention as one of the nest and deepest thinkers among the lawvers of the State. He is a delegate from the lenth district of New York city. He is known as "the silent man of the Convention." Mr. bfcCurdy has not made a single speech in the Convention. Anything he might have said mittee's plans. But with the report of the com-nittee up for the third and final reading, Mr. McCurdy said to-night that the proposed new article did not meet with his approval. He added : 'The judiciary article, which was described by one of the delegates as 'the most matchless, peerless performance ever emanating from the

peerless performance ever emanaths from the mind of man, 'fails to justify the lofty praise of its promoters and apologists. It was evidently designed for the cities of New York the General Term of the Supreme Court, composed of three Justices sitting on the hearing of appeals, has been accustomed to sit for two weeks in each of nine mouths of the year. During that time these three Justices have promptly disposed of all appeal cases to the satisfaction of the bar and of suitors. There has been no delay in that court. At every sitting of that court its calondar has been exhausted. In the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas time Judges sitting in the hearing of appeals a few times in each year dispose of all the appeal cases in those courts. Thus nine Judges, sitting only a small portion of the year, dispose of all cases on appeal arising in the city of New York speedily and satisfactorily. In addition to the work done by these nine Judges in hearing appeals, they perform much more and valuable work in the trials of cases in the circuits, trial terms, at special terms, and in Chambers. The present judiciary article proposes to supplant the present system, which works well, by a new appellate ourt composed of seven Judges, who are prohibited from doing any other judicial work. In other words, nine Judges who now not only hear and decide all appeals in the city of New York, but perform other and more useful and efficient judicial labors, are to be supplanted by a court composed of seven Judges, who are prohibited from doing any other judicial work. This is declared by the Chalman of the Judiciary Committee to be economy in Judicial work. This is declared by the Chalman of the Judiciary Committee to be comony in Judicial work. This is declared by the Chalman of the Judiciary Committee to be comony in Judicial work. This is declared by the Chalman of the Judiciary Committee to be comony in Judicial work in the country of the proposed in the second department, which includes the country of the proposed in the res

the trial terms, where alone the pressure is and the delay exists."

It was ascertained to night that while the bemorrate of the committee agreed with their legablican colleagues in reporting the judiciary article unanimously, all but Judge Triax will yole smalles the measure on the third reading, budge Triax is on the bench of the Superior Court, and his term expires on Jan. 1. It is said that he is to be renominated. In the event of the judiciary strice becoming part of the Constitution Superior Court Judges are to serve out their terms as Supreme Court Judges are to serve out their terms as Supreme Court Judges are to serve out their terms as Supreme Court Judges are to serve out their terms as Supreme Court Judges. The change of front on the part of the other lemogrates on the committee is said to be due to his counsels of Democratic master spirits, who have pointed out the far-reaching results of the nove appetionment should it be accepted by the people this fail. That apportionment will turn he state over to the Republicans. It would attend for Judges, produced the Judges profile is also accepted by people the Judges, profile is also accepted by people the Judges, profile is also accepted by the people, would be Rejublicans.

In athir wards, the new apportionment, together with the judge large in such more patronage, accepted to send on the sucception of the send of the send of the send of the send of the sucception of the send of the

publicans just so much more patronage, the Judges receive from \$0,500 to \$17,500 a r, according to heading. But beyond this attention, and the fact that there would be lift sail matronage of great value to the Residuents in those courts, the comments of Mr.

McCurdy from a professional standpoint will be of interest to inwyers and Judges and litigants throughout the State.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Several Proposed Amendments Taken Up for Third Bending and Passed, ALBANY, Sept. 11.-The Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention had a caucus of fifteen minutes this morning, and decided to let the education and charities article have their third reading together; to reconsider the vote by which the canal amendments reported from the Canal Committee were defeated last night and send them back to the Canal Committee, and to support the amendments to the apportionment bill as decided upon last night.

political conventions was not taken up. When the Convention met this morning Mr. Rush, rising to a question of privilege, saked that that part of the Journal describing how President Choate had directed the Secretary to strike from the roll of delegates the name of Police Justice Joseph Koch of New York city because he had never taken the oath, be read, Mr. Bush said the question was one of the

highest privilege, affecting the rights of every delegate on the floor. The assertion of the Presinot conclusive in the Convention. He might have taken it before a notary or a Justice of the Supreme Court. He moved that the name be restored to the roll.

Mr. Root moved as a substitute that the action of the President be confirmed. Mr. Bush held that a question of privilege was not amendable, but the President put the ques-

Mr. W. H. Steel said the oath could be taken only in the Convention itself.

President Choate said that the rights of Mr.
Koch had been in no manner infringed upon.
He had not taken the oath nor had he signed
the roil. His name had merely been stricken
from the Secretary's roil.
Mr. Lauterbach said that he believed that
Judge Koch had been under the impression that
to qualify as a delegate would impair his official
standing in some way. It would have been
courteous of him to send some communication
to the Convention. If Mr. Koch should appear
and be sworn in he would be reinstated.
Mr. Tekulsky said that Judge Koch should
have been sworn in.
Mr. Root's motion was carried by a party vote,
Messrs. Tekulsky, Smith, and Schumaker voting with the Republicans.
Chairman Root of the Committee on Rules
offered a rule providing that the roil call shall
be ordered only on the third reading of amendments. This was referred to the Committee on
Rules.
On motion of Chairman Cady of the Canals President Choate said that the rights of Mr.

charman Loss of the Committee on Rules.
Offered a rule providing that the roil call shall be ordered only on the third reading of amendments. This was referred to the Committee on Rules.
On motion of Chairman Cady of the Canals Committee the canal amendments were referred back to the committee for further consideration.
Mr. Lincoln moved that the apportionment be recalled from the Committee on Revision for the purpose of amending, as indicated in the report of the United Press last night, in relation to the representation in the Senate from New York and Brooklyn, and on the mode of the apportionment of Assemblymen. On this he moved the previous question.

The minority demanded a roll call, and many explained their votes.

Mr. Howers said that the Democrats had had no time to read the amendments and now were prevented from discussing them. This was unfair. The Republicans had turned the Convention from a deliberative body into a partisan one. Mr. Holcomb, Mr. Jenks, Mr. Kirwin, Mr. McClure, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Platzek, and Mr. Smith spoke in the same line with Mr. Bowers, voting "No" because they did not know what the proposed amendments were and had had no opportunity to learn,
Mr. Choate said: "I consider that the ordering of the previous question was justified by the previous question was justified by the previous question was justified by the previous question was ordered by a party vois, bit to 52, and the amendments were read.

Mr. Forbes said that the convention had wasted too much time at the beginning. The previous question was ordered by a party vois, bit to 52, and the amendments were read.

Mr. Bowers said that the only dignity left in the Convention was the attitude of the minority, which it intended to maintain to the end of the session. It had not sought to delay proceedings, and it had demanded the yeas and hays only for the purpose of expressing during the roil call the views which it had been prevented from expressing by ordering the previous question in order to shut off debate.

Mr.

ferred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved. That the Convention remain in continuous
session after the present order of third reading is disposed of until after the constituration of the following
amendments: The anti-trust amendment, making
taxation equal and uniform, the employers' liability
amendment, anti-gambling amendment, providing for
State Arbitration baseds, the Cities Committee a public franchise amendment, and the amendment prohibiting discrimination in railroad, telegraph, or telephone rates.

pacter rates.

Air. Jesse Johnson moved that the Cities Committee be directed to report the home rule sections—five and six—of the cities article to the Convention. This means to report the substitute home rule sections which were printed on

Convention. This means to report the substitute home rule sections which were printed on Sunday.

Mr. Bush made the point that the sections referred to had been stricken out and that they no longer existed.

President Choate held the point well taken, and the subject was dropped after an exchange of opinion on the condition of the two sections. The Convention then took up the order of third reading of bills. The first amendment taken up on final passage was Mr. Dickey's abolishing the office of Coroner as a constitutional office. Mr. Montanye moved that the amendment be referred back to the committee with instructions to report back forthwith an amendment proposed by the Committee on County. Town, and Village Officers, authorizing Hoards of Supervisors by a two-thirds vote to fix the terms of county officers at two or four years, so as to make the amendment agree with the plan of the separation of general and local elections. The mention of the office of Coroner is omitted. The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Montanye said that the only consistent course now left was to vote down the amendment.

The proposed amendment of Mr. Dickey was then read through and the roil casled on its final passage. The amendment was adopted-yeas, 40. This is the first amendment to be finally passed upon by the Convention. It reads as follows:

Section 1 of article 10 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

finally passed upon by the Convention. It reads as follows:

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Section 1 of article 10 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1 - Sheriffs, Clerks of counties, including the Register and Clerk of the city and county of New York, and District Attorneys, shall be chosen, by the electors of the respective countles, once in every three years and as often as yearanties shall happen. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for the next three years after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their securities from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sharelf. The towersor may require any officer in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving to such often a copyl of the charges against film and an opportunity of being heard in his defines.

AFFERINGON SESSION.

APTERNOON SESSION. The third reading of amendments was continued at the afternoon session. Mr. Vedder's amendment, providing that no bill shall be passed by the Legislature until it has been printed and on the files of the members for three legislative days, was passed without debate by a vote of 107 to k. This amendment reads as follows:

Section 15 of article 3 is hereby amended to read as

think has no place in the Constitution. The Legislature should always have the power to fix the limitation as it sees fit, and that power should never be abrogated."
The amendment was passed, 106 to 40. It reads as follows:

reads as follows:
Article 1 of the Constitution is hereby amended by
inserting the following as a new section:
Sec. 16.—The right of action now exercising to
recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall
never be abrogated, and the amount receivable shall
not be subject to any statutory limitation. The next amendment taken up was Mr. Vedder's, providing that in case the Lieutenant-Governor goes out of town or refuses to act, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall act in his place. This was passed by a vote of 115 to 30. It reads as follows:

30. It reads as follows:

Section 10 of article 3 of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Ser. 10.—A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. Sach House shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the Judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, shall choose its own officers and the Sentential Choose is the speciment of the lection returns, and qualifications of its own members, shall choose its own officers and the Sente shall choose to temporary President to preside it case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenatt-Governor, or when he shall refuse to act as President, or shall act as devernor.

The amendment introduced by Mr. O'Brien, providing that no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of being an immate of a charitable institution, was carried by a vote of 98 to 35. This amendment reads as follows:

Section 3 of arcticle 2 of the Constitution is hereby question of adjournment over the State

reads as follows:

Section 3 of article 2 of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sz. 3.—For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse, other asytum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity, nor while confined in any public prison.

The amendment is desired.

confined in any public prison.

The amendment is designed specially to prohibit the inmates of the Sailors' Snug Harbor,
on Staten Island, from voting there unless they
have a residence there.

Mr. Alvord's amendment, authorizing the
Legislature to provide for the sale of the Onondaga Sail Springs, was passed by a vote of 91
to 30. As passed it reads as follows:

Section 7 of article 7 of the present Constitution is screby abrogated. hereby abrogated.

Mr. Root offered a resolution providing that the Republican delegates seated as a result of the Brooklyn and Buffalo contetats should receive pay and mileage from the beginning of the session. Several of the Democratic members thought that the only remedy of the seated delegates was to sue those who held their seats wrongfully. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

mously. Recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

EVENING SESSION. At the evening session Mr. Hill's amendment authorizing the Legislature to provide for other methods of voting than the ballot was taken up and debated for an hour. The object of the amendment is to allow the use of ballot machines at elections. The amendment was passed—88 to 37. Most of the Democrats voted No."

The amendment reads as follows:

Section 5 of article 2 of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5.—All elections by the citizens except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

in voting be preserved.

The Convention took up the amendment offered by Lockwood R. Doty striking out the provision for a codification commission as The amendment was passed by a vote of 124 to 17. It reads as follows:

the amendment was passed by a vote of 124 to 17. It reads as follows:

Section 17 of article 1 of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 17. Such parts of the common law and of the acts of the Legislature of the clony of New York as together did form the law of the said colony on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of said colony and of the Convention of the State of New York in force the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired or been repealed or altered, and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this State, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated.

Mr. McMillan's amendment forbidding riders

Mr. McMillan's amendment forbidding riders Mr. McMillan's amendment forbidding riders on appropriation bills was then taken up.

Mr. Jessie Johnson offered to amend it by adding to it the two home rule sections of the cities article, which he tried to report this morning. Mr. Johnson's proposal was rejected by a vote of 66 to 65. The amendment was passed—119 to 3. It reads as follows:

Article 3 of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

adding at the end increase.

Sec. 28. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual Appropriation or Supply bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such appropriation or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such ap-

At 10:15 o'clock Mr. Jenks moved that the At 10:15 o'clock Mr. Jenks moved that the Convention adjourn. Defeated—72 to 70.

The Convention took up Mr. Roohe's amendment providing that sixty days' citizenship shall be necessary to vote.

Mr. Meyenborg offered an amendment striking out the word male, so as to allow women to vote. It was lost by a large majority amid laughter. Pending the consideration of the amendment the Convention adjourned until 10 A.M. tomorrow.

morrow.

The sudden action of Mr. Root in offering a resolution at the afternoon session for the payment of five Republican delegates who were seated from the Sixth (Brooklyn) district, from the commencement of the session, is said to have been caused on account of these delegates refusing to vote with the majority on the final passage of amendments unless the per diem compensation for the whole session was allowed them. The Republican leaders thought that

REFUSES TO PAY SUGAR BOUNTY.

Sugar Planters. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. - Secretary Carlisle has refused to pay the sugar bounty to Louisiana sugar planters in the following letter sent

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1894.
The Hon. Donelson Confery, United States Senate.
DEAR SIR: I have carefully considered your favor of the 29th of August, and also the com-munication of the Poydras Planting and Manufacturing Company of Louisiana, requesting the appointment of an official force to inspect, eigh, and test the sugar to be produced during the present fiscal year, with a view to ascertain the amount of money claimed to be payable thereon under the third section of the act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes." approved Oct. I, 1890, and have reached the conclusion that under existing legislation the Department has no power to appoint or pay any officers for the performance of the duties indi-

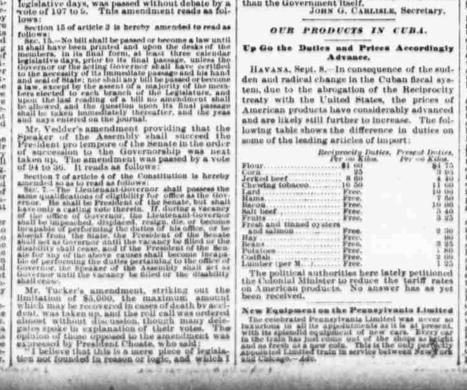
cated.
Paragraph 182 of the act entitled "An act to reduce taxation to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the 28th of August last, pro-

erament, and for other purposes." which became a law on the 28th of August last, provides:

"That so much of the actentitled 'An act to reduce revenue, equalize duties, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 1, 1800, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar, and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed. And hereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under said act."

Whatever may be the correct construction of this clause as to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay bounty on sugar actually produced while the act of Oct. 1, 1860, remained in force, I think it was clearly the legislative intention that no bounty should be paid on sugar produced after the repeal; and if no bounty is to be paid on such sugar, it is not reasonable to suppose that the appointment of inspectors, weighers, &c., was contemplated. Moreover, Congress has made no appropriation for the employment of such officials, and the laws of the United States prohibit the appointment of officers to serve without pay, or to be paid by others than the Government itself.

JOHN G. CARLIELE, Secretary,



GOV.FLOWERTALKSTARIFF

SPEECH AT THE BINGHAMTON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Bespeaks for the New Law a Fatt Trial, and Predicts that Free Wool Benefit the Wool Grower and Woollen Mannfacturer as Well as the Consumer,

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 11. This is Governor's Day at the Ringhamton Industrial Exposition, and since early morning a steady stream of people has poured into the city from the surrounding country to swell the crowds which greated the State's Chief Executive at the fair grounds this afternoon. Gov. Flower arrived the city at 1:50 P. M. in a special car from Albany. He was welcomed by hundreds of prominent citizens, and under the escort of the Iwentleth Separate Company was conducted to the Hotel Bennett. After luncheon the Gover-nor reviewed the Redmen's parade at the Court House, and then, escorted by the Twentieth Separate Company and the Great Council and hieftains' League of the Redmen, proceded to the exposition grounds, where he spoke briefly regarding the new Tariff law. The Governor said in part:

"At an industrial exposition, and particularly

at this time, it may not be out of place to say a few words about the tariff. Now that the new bill has been enacted into law we may speak of it dispassionately and without partisan bias. However we may regard its schedules, or whatever may be our theories of tariff taxation, the bill which has been passed, in response to the declared will of the people, is now the law of the and and should receive a fair trial. It will not please everybody, of course. No tariff bill ever did and none ever will. But the first results of the enactment of the new bill are certainly encouraging. Mills long closed are reopening and preparing for a brisk demand for goods. Men long out of employment are resuming work on full time. Not a day passes but the newspapers record indications of reviving industry and The country seems to be awakening to a new epoch of prosperity. This result, following so soon after a readjustment, and particularly a reduction of protective duties is exhope that a troublesome and controversial question has been rightly settled for some time to come. Whether you are Republicans or Democrats, protectionists or tariff reformers, you caunot but be gratified at this improved condition of affairs.

"I have had confidence in the American people to believe that, whatever their personal interests may be, they have at heart the highest success of their common country, and that they will allow no personal whims or theories to stand in the way of that success. So, however a public question or on the other side, the great mass of the people will frankly accept who

mass of the people will frankly accept what is proven to them to be for the best interests of the country. That is the attitude which I believe they show toward a tariff bill when it has once been enacted into law.

"It happens that the principal feature of this new law concerns a principle of tariff construction which has been a cause of radical difference between the two great political parties during recent years—the principle of free raw materials. While the bill did not go as far in this direction as many of its friends wished, it did go far enough to place on the free list wool, lumber, and, other articles which enter largely into domestic manufactures. That in itself is a great gain for those who believe in this kind of tariff reform. We shall now have the opportunity of ascertaining whether the theory of free raw materials, as exemplified by the removal of the duty on wool, is sound or unsound, whether it is for the best interests of the country or whether it is not. If it is found to be a successful experiment with wool, the people will insist that it be applied to other raw materials; if it is not a success with wool, then I am sure no class of people will desire to see the experiment repeated disastrously with respect to other raw materials in the same category. Therefore, the extreme theorists on either side, as well as the people generally. may regard the experiment of free

"Assuming that each side desires only the best interests of the country and is not bent on attaining any selfish ends, both can unite in giving the law an impartial trial. Perhaps in the depressed condition which has recently characterized business, it was just as well that we should try first the placing of a few important articles like wool and lumber on the free list, and defer furthur tariff changes in this direction until the success of that experiment should be established and the increased prosperity of the woollen industry should suggest the extension of free raw materials to other manufactures.

"Free wool by itself is a long step in the direction of tariff reform. It has come in response to the demand of a large majority of the American people, so that even those who oppose it cannot justly deny that it has been properly placed in the new law. When President Cleveland had the moral courage in 1887 to speak out boildy for a reduction in tariff taxation and to advocate free raw materials, he started a campaign of education which after seven years 'Assuming that each side desires only the

out boildly for a reduction in tariff taxation and to advocate free raw materials, he started a campaign of education which, after seven years of discussion and contest, has at last had partial fruition. In all that tariff discussion the suggestion of free wool was the most prominent feature, in 1888 the people decided against free wool and in favor of higher duties on raw materials, as well as on finished products. Their decision was embedded in the McKinley law. But in the meanwhile Mr. Cleveland's advocacy of free raw materials became the people's cause, the verdict of 1888 was reversed, and Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress were placed in power to reduce the tariff, and particularly to place wool on the iree list. That is what they have done. It was their response to the people's demand.

among American industries as does now the manufacture of boots and shoes.

"In this question the people of Binghamton have a particular interest. The two industries, next to the manufacture of tobacco, in your city which employ the most men and represent the largest capital invested, are the manufacture of boots and shoes and the manufacture of men's ciothing. The shoe industry employed in 1890 696 men and paid \$2:2,000 in wages. The capital invested in the manufacture of shoes was \$7:15,000, and the value of the product was \$1,330,000, while in the manufacture of shoes was \$7:15,000, and the value of the product was \$1,30,000, while in the manufacture of ciething the capital invested was \$309,000 and the value of the product \$814,000, if free hides have been an advantage to the boot and shoe industry, free wool ought to be an advantage to the clothing industry. You fortunately have both industries largely represented here. You will be particularly competent judges, thorefore, in deciding this question. Let me express the hope that you will study it carefully, for your judgment will be an intelligent one and your interest unhiassed.

"We may well rejoke in the improved industry." your jindement will be an intelligent one and your interest unbiassed.

"We may well rejoice in the improved industrial and commercial condition with which this autumn has begun. No change of the tariff has ever been attended with less friction and disturbance. The clouds of depression are lifting and a period of great prosperity is evidently close at hand. Let us all do what we can to promote its coming—to the end that we may all have larger incomes and more of the comforts of life."

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

It would be interesting to know if the police have ever laid tribute upon the numerous touts who are doing business in this city, and who advertise extensively in journals of a certain class. The business has not been interfered with legally, except in one notorious case some six or eight years ago, where a confiding citizen was swindled out of \$3,000 in a single day, and attempted to bring his "broker" to justice. The case afterward drifted out of sight, in the fashion so common nowadays, but from the fact that the "broker" has reopened his establishment on Broadway, and is still doing a flourishing business, it would seem that he has

not suffered to any great extent.

The simplicity of the methods employed by the touts is attractive. They land a winner on every race, if their business is large enough, and it is certain from the way a number of them live that they have built up an extensive clientele. throughout the country. They claim to have absolute and exclusive information concerning the races, and for a fee, ranging from ten to fifty per cent., according to the gullibility of victims, they will agree to give the name of the winner of any race there is yet to be run. They usually place the money on the horses themselves. Their method is not hard to understand. If four method is not hard to understand. If four horses are named to start in a race and four men answer the advertisement of the tout, asking for information, he sends the name of one of the horses to each man. Of course one of the four horses must be successful, so one of the four investors wins. The other three lose their money, and the tout divides the winnings of the lucky one. As the tout is usually a pretty close student of form, he puts all the extra bets, over the number required to cover every horse in the race, upon the one which he believes has the best chance of winning.

The decision of the authorities that the lions in the Madison Square Garden are a public nuisance will spread grief in the hearts of thousands of people to whom the free show was an enduring delight. Apparently all the children in the city gathered at one time or another in ter the lions were placed on exhibition. There was an outpouring of the younger generation was an outpouring of the younger generation from the extreme east and west sides of the town, which made up a continually changing crowd in a location that is ordinarily quiet and free from disturbance. They were children who seldom or never have coins to spend, and their rapt interest in the free show indicated how strong the love of animals is in the juvenile heart. The belief that the lion is a dangerous beast was considerably weakened by the fact that those exhibited on the portico of the Madison Square Garden were confined in a wooden cage, made of thin pine boards, nailed to ordinary two-inch joists. Any seif-respecting lion who could not have broken at least a dozen of the

treet and Fifth avenue will be free from builders' materials this winter for the first time in sixteen years. Ever since the foundations were laid for the Plaza Hotel and the big grocery establishment on the easterly side of Fifth avenue the builders have been busy in this region. Upon the builders have been busy in this region. Upon the completion of the mammoth New Netherland Hotel, the big Savoy, and the Huntington palace, one block below the square, it looked as though the streets might finally be cleared of bricks, mortar, wood, and from. But the enlargement of Cornelius Vanderbilit's magnificent palace, the additions to the Savoy Hotel, the erection of Elbridge Gerry's big house and the Metropolitan Club, still kept things in a turmoil. Every available inch of space, however, is now built upon, except one small corner to ton Sixtieth street, so there will be less street obstructions and shying of horses than this section has known for many years.

There has been considerable abuse of the Gerry society agents and of so-called officious policemen, recently, because of the arrest of girls of 10 or 17 years of age for dancing to the music of hand organs in the streets. The action of the officers in these cases has been condemned as tyrannical and absurd. It does not seem to be understood that the dancing to the accompanifree raw materials became the people's cause, the variable becomes of the prince of the accompanity of the third of the prince of the more populous districts of the city have done. It was their response to the second of the more populous districts of the city have done. It was their response to the people of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the prince of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the prince of the more populous districts of the city and the prince of the prince o ment of the piano organs-as they are called-in some of the more populous districts of the city is of a decidedly sensational order. A large pro-

A SIS,000 HORSE STOLES

Logan Taken from Shielde's Stable-Purseem Hot on the Thier's Trutt, The racing stable of Alexander Shirks, on the outskirts of Bound Brook, N.J., was broken into some time between Monday night and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and the bay stallion Logan was stolen. The horse is well known in racing circles, and Mr. Shields recently refused \$13,000 for him. The theft was discovered by Tom Keegan, Mr. Shiefda's stable man, when he went the stable at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The door of the stall in which Logan was ken was open. The horse had been led out by a back door of the stable, which was locked on the our

was open. The horse had been led out by a back door of the stable, which was locked on the outside. The stallion had no plates on his feet, and the frog of his hoofs could easily be traced in the murdy earth. "Shine," a colored stable boy, followed the prints for ten miles in a carriage. They led him in a northerly direction over the mountains toward Morristown.

Shortly after 5% o'clock a scouring party was formed, consisting of Mr. Shields, his son William. Tom Keegan, William Taylor, a liveryman, and a colored man called "Skeezer," who had had charge of the horse. The party learned, as they passed through Bound Brock, that a negro had been seen mounted on a fine horse about 4% o'clock in the morning, riding in a northerly direction. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Shields received word from her husband that he had reached Morristown, but had found no trace of the horse. Later word came that Mr. Shields was on his way to Newark on a clut. The pursuers were hot on the rial late last night.

A man about 23 years old, whose drees betokened sporting proclivities, called at Mr. Shields's house on Monday afternoon and asked for work. When told that no more help in the stable was needed, the stranger sked to look at Mr. Shields's horses. Mr. Shields has nineteen horses of more or less reputation in racing circles, and the stranger was shown over the stable. It was noticed that he gave special attention to Logan and the location of his stall. He is described as tall, with light hair. Four of his tech were well filled with gold, and he wore a heavy aliver ring on his finger. One of Mr. Shields's sons said he recognized him as a frequenter of a race track at Hawthorne Park, hields's sons and the location of his stall. He is described as tall, with light hair. Four of his horses, including Logan, early this summer. Mr. Shields wone and he wore an heavy aliver ring on his finger. One of Mr. Shields sone and he wore an including Logan, early this summer. Mr. Shields howers had he wore a heavy she had he wore a leasy how of the p

KILLED HERSELF WITH GAS. A Servant Girl Found Bend, Sented in a

Chair ta Her Employer's Partor. Annie Kieck, 25 years old, a servant in the mploy of Henry F. Bellemer, a saloon keeper of 101 West Thirty-eighth street, committed suicide with illuminating gas on Monday night. The Bellemers live on the top floor of 101. Annie had been with them for two years and Annie had been with them for two years and was considered a model servant. Three days ago she complained of feeling ill, but as she attended to her work as usual nothing was thought of it. Shortly before @ clock on Monday night she went to her room and wrote several letters. An hour later she went to the corner to mail the letters, and returned to her room immediately.

At 2 o clock yesterday morning Mr. Bellemer was awakened by the smell of gas. An investigation showed that it came from the parlor. Opening the door, he was surprised to see Annie sitting in a chair near one of the windows. The room was filled with gas, which was flowing from all the four gas burners in the chandelier. The girl was dead.

Mr. Bellemer said that he knew of no reason why the girl should have killed herself.

Wanted to Seize the Bride for Debt.

Max Cohen, a Williamsburgh caterer, sued Harris Falk of 85 Seigel street in the Second District Civil Court, before Justice Petterson. yesterday, to recover \$50, the cost of a wedding supper which Cohen furnished a month ago, when Falk was married to Becca Kovinski in a hall at 181 McKibbin street. Falk repudiated the claim because the wedding feast was served on dishes that had not received a rabbi's endorsement. When judgment for the full amount was rendered in favor of Cohen Mrs. Falk began to cry. Cohen wanted to know if he couldn't collect the judgment in cash right away.

"If they don't pay it," said the Justice, "you'll have to send a constable after it. You may have to seize their plano."

"Can't the bride be seized and held until the judgment is paid?" innocently asked Cohen.

"No," replied Justice Petterson, "things are not done that way in this country." supper which Cohen furnished a month ago

Inspection of the Sixty-ninth The Sixty-ninth Battalion will be officially in spected by Inspector-General T. H. McGrath on Friday night, and for this purpose the men

have been ordered by Major Duffy to assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform at 7 o'clock. Gen. McGrath will be assisted by Major Mon-tant, Inspector of the First Brigade. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMARAC-THIS DAY. HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 5 23 | Gov. Island. 5 52 | Hell Gate. 7 41

Arrived-Tuesday, Sept. 11. Artived—Tuzadav, Sept. 1.
Sa State of Nebraska, Brown, Glasgow.
Sc City of Para, Lockwood, Colon.
Sa Manhattan, Griffitha, Avonmouth.
Sa Adirondack, Sanson, Kingston.
Sa Hudson, Remble, New Orleans.
Se Concho, Crowell, Galveston.
Sa Ardandhu, Waiker, Calbarien.
Sa Premier, Crowell, Singston.
Sa Vorktown, Dole, Norfolk.
Sa Croatan, Hansen, Wilmington, N. C.
Sa Croatan, Hansen, Wilmington, N. C.
Se H. M. Wittney, Hallett, Boston.
Se Portia, Ash, Halifax.

(For later arrivals see First Page ! ARRIVED OUT.

Sa Maasdam, from New York, at Boulogne. Se Olympia, from New York, at Glasgow. Se Massasott, from New York, at Kingroad, Se Saale, from New York, at Bremerihven.

RIGHTED. Sa Majestic, from New York for Queenstown, passed Daunt's Rock.
Sa Spree, from New York for Southampton, passed Scilly Islands.
Sa Manitoba, from New York for London, passed lale of Wight.
Na Newstria, from Naples for New York, passed Gib-

railar, be Rinetia, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Ligard. Sa Suram, from New York for Dover, off the Lizard. SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Se Dania, from Havre for New York. Sa Hypatia, from Shields for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa Kansas City, from Savannah for New York, Sa Old Dominion, from Richmond for New York. OUTGOING STRANSHIPA

Mails Close. 8:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 18:30 P. M. Berlin, Southampton. Friesland, Antwerp termanic, Liverpoid yemasee, Jacksonville venscuela, La Guayra. Antilla, Nassau. Sarstoga, Havana Tjoma, Demerara. 11:00 A. M. 19:00 M. 1:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. Sail Tu-more Andes, Hayti Columbia, Southampton, Edam, Rotterdam, Sautago, Nassau, Lisbonense, Para 10 00 A M. 1 06 P M. 11 00 A M. 1 00 P M. 4 00 A M. INCOMING STRANSHIPS

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	Hapeburg	Southampton	Aug.
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	Allianca	Colon	Sept.
	Welhaven.	tialveston	Heft.
	Teutonie	Liverpool	Motit.
	Seminole	Jacksonville	.Rept.
1	Jersey City	Bristoi	Aug.
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Due Saturday, Sept. 15.			
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Due Munday, Sept. 17.

MIRANDA LUCK TO THE END.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN THE COOK

PARTY'S FINAL ACCIDENT. The Captain, Cook, and Two Sattors of the Schooner Em Bown by the Portin Were Browned-Br. Cook and Some of His Excursionists Here - Collections Lost.

When the steamer Portia reached her pier in Brooklyn yesterday morning it was learned that four lives were lost when the Portie ran town the coal-laden schooner Dora M. French on Monday in Vineyard Sound, This secident was the last encountered by the members of Dr. Cook s uniucky excursion party who were on board the Portia. Capt, French of the schooner, two sailors, and the cook were drowned. Mate Jeremiah Murphy was saved

and was brought to port on the Portis. The French hatled from Bangor and was bound from Hoboken to Boston with coal. There was a heavy fog in Vineyard Sound on Monday. The schooner was steering east at a speed of seven knots. The Portia's course was west by outh. The schooner was struck end on forward of her foremast on the port side. The Portia's

seven knots. The Portia's course was west by outh. The schooner was struck end on forward of her foremast on the port side. The Portia's whistle was blown once every minute and a half. The fog horn of the schooner was sounded every two minutes. The rigging of the schooner fell over the bow of of the Portia, and she went down two minutes after the accident. Capt. French, who came from Lincoinsville, Mc., was seen in the water, but could not be rescued. He leaves a widow and family. The cook's name was Simms. He was from Bucksport, Mc., and leaves a family, The saliors were known to the mate as Tom and Harry. The latter was on W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva when she was sunk.

Murphy, the mate, who was saved, lives when in New York at 37 Front street. His head, arms, and legs were badly cut in the collision. He is an Englishman and has a family. He sava he was at the wheel at the time of the accident. He heard the steamer's whistle, and a moment later saw the vessel. He saw that the boat would hit the schooner, and put the helm to port. Then he jumped into the lifeboat. The boat fell from the davits, throwing him into the water. He saw the schooner's stern high in the air. He dived and swam away from the wreck, which sank as he came up. He seized a pisce of the mast and held on until rescued.

The Portia's bow plates are badly sprung. She is leaking and her upper works are broken. It will require two weeks' work before she can go again into service.

The members of the Cook party who returned on the Portia were: Dr. Cook. Capt. Farrell of the unlucky Miranda, Prof. William H. Hrewer of Yale, Prof. B. C. Jilson, Pittsburgh; Prof. L. L. Dycke, Kansas State University; Russell W. Joyner, River View; Dr. R. M. Cramer, New York, and L. A. Travis, Jr., American Museum Natural History.

Dr. Cook said that with the Miranda there were lost 500 specimens of birds of Greenland, 6,000 botanical specimens collected in Greenland, 6,000 botanical specimens of birds of Greenland, 6,000 botanical specimens collected in Greenland,

STABBED DURING A FIGHT.

Villiam Fenton Likely to Die of the Wounds Inflicted by Donnelly. William Fenton, 29 years old, of 11 Cen-

re street, and James Donnelly, aged 28, had a drunken fight early yesterday morning in front of the latter's home, near the foot of Columbia street, Brooklyn. While the men were struggling on the ground Donnelly drew a knife and stabbed Fenton in the neck, back, and abdomen, inflicting wounds which the doctors at the Long Island College Hospital think will prove mortal. Donnelly made his escape after the assault, but was subsequently arrested.

The engagement has been announced of Miss

barlotte Lamson to Edward D. Appleton. Miss

amson is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lamson is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamson, and sister of John L. Lamson of the New York Security and Trust Company. Her sisters are Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Cornell, Mrs. Frederic Lehmann, and Mrs. Fedro Flarez. Mr. Appleton is a nephew of Daniel Appleton and a cousin of William W. Appleton. He is a member of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., and belongs to a dozen clubs. His mother is Mrs. John A. Appleton.

Business Hotices.

A Hat improves your appearance wonderfully. Perhaps you need a new hat? McCANN of \$10 Bowers sells hate-that are right.

TOTAL

BASH,-At Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 11, Maggle E., second daughter of W. Alex. and Clara Pinckney Bass. Funeral from residence of her parents, Thursday, Sept. 18, at 3 P. M., West 8th st., Plainfield, N. J.

Bell aged 39 years, a native of Kriens, Switserland. Funeral will take place on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 2:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 515 11th st., Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited. Interment in Greenwood, Invited. Interment in Greenwood.

CASWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 7th inst., Gertrude Ford, youngest daughter of Gertrude Ford and Thomas Thompson Caswell,

Pay Director, United States Navy, in the 17th year of her age.
Funeral services and interment at Annapolis, Md.

McCULLOUGH, At Saranac Lake, on Sunday, Sept. 9, Michael McCullough, beloved husband of Mary It. King. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 228 East Shi st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th st., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose

MAXWELL.—At her residence, 19 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 1894, entered into rest, Anna Hallday, daughter of the late William and Rachel Maxwell.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church.

Clinton av., near Fulton at., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 18th Inst., at 6 o'clock.

WELLCH.—At her home, 11 West 127th at., on Monday, Sept. 10, 1894, Mary Louisa, wife of Peter A.

Weich, and daughter of the late Oliver Loveland, ir the 58th year of her ago. Funeral services at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, 126th st. and Madison av., on Wednesday 14th fust., at 2 o'clock P. M.

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